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present the main features of partnership and corporation accounting. Chaps. vii to x discuss the essentials of the balance sheet and income and expense statements. Chaps. xi and xii treat of insolvency; chaps. xiii and xiv are brief but well-written summaries of the more common problems of cost accounting. The book closes with a brief chapter on auditing.

While the author may be criticized for not conceiving a larger ideal in writing his work, the text fulfils its purposes admirably. In the book are to be found no new accounting concepts. No attempt is made to show the relationship of accountancy to the larger problems of business administration. The author limits himself to making an exposition of the present practice in the more ordinary lines of accounting activity. He is clear in his explanations and drives home his points by giving the students a list of exercises at the close of each chapter, supplemented by a great number of questions and problems at the end of the text.

The value of the book is augmented by a well-selected bibliography at the end of each chapter, and by an index.

The Old Law and the New Order. By GEORGE W. ALGER. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 295. \$1.25 net.

Criticism of our courts and of their relations to law-making and law enforcement is the common practice of writers today, and this, in the opinion of the writer, represents a distinct change from the attitude of an earlier day. But it is also his belief that modern conditions demand such criticism in order that reforms may come about both in judicial procedure and in the standards of justice which now prevail. His ideas of the points at which our present system breaks down and of the lines along which changes should be made are here gathered together in a series of papers all of which are reprints of what has previously been published. The papers are well and interestingly written with an effort to make clear to a general reading public the writer's convictions on the special subjects that he discusses. Thus the paper on "The Police Judge and the Public" shows vividly the present failure to comprehend the difficulties and possibilities that are presented to this court in a great city. In some of the other papers he shows how a distorted justice results from the failure of courts of law to recognize changes in industrial conditions and methods of production.

Women in the Bookbinding Trade. By MARY VAN KLEECK. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913. 12mo, pp. xx+270. \$1.50.

The Russell Sage Foundation is publishing in this study the results of a careful investigation of the work of bindery women in Manhattan with the idea that conditions there may be taken as an index of bindery work throughout the country. The report is a careful piece of work in which effective use has been made of the material furnished by the investigation. There are

some especially telling charts and the large number of statistical tables are well constructed and helpful.

The investigation itself seems to have covered the ground very thoroughly and intelligently. It includes a study of bindery conditions from the viewpoints both of employer and worker, the relationship of working conditions (especially irregularity of employment) to the home life of the worker, and the influence of trade unionism. This discussion of the various phases of the present situation is followed by a chapter on the desirability of bindery work as a trade for women and its possibilities of future development. However, the writer realizes that the complexities of this subject—on account of the interrelations of this and other trades, and of other branches of the same trade, changing trade conditions, labor legislation, and the shifting of public opinion—make it unsafe ground for very positive discussion. She therefore limits herself to certain concrete suggestions regarding laws limiting the hours of women's work and some other forms of state intervention by legislation.

Soziologie und Statistik. By DR. FRANZ ZIZEK. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1912. 12mo, pp. 47. M. 1.50.

On the occasion of the foundation of a statistical society as a branch of the German Sociological Society, Dr. Zizek published this pamphlet to explain and justify, in a measure, such action. To his mind the two societies will find it to their mutual advantage since the two have much in common, especially the material with which they deal and also the object of their efforts. That they have not found this out sooner has worked to hamper both sciences, for though much of the work of statistics is of use only to special social sciences, yet some of it transcends the field of any one and is in fact sociological data. Such, for instance, is statistical material that throws light on the study of eugenics. On the other hand, he holds that sociology must found itself more on actual scientific observation and less on analogies and introspective calculations. This it can best do with the aid of statistics. Thus the author finds ample reason for approving and urging a closer co-operation between the two sciences without in any way implying that either should thereby lose its separate existence.

A Short History of the American Negro. By BENJAMIN GRIFFITH BRAWLEY. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xvi+247. \$1.25 net.

The first half of this book sketches briefly the main circumstances of the development and the overthrow of Negro slavery in the United States. The treatment follows well-defined paths as to method and content except that special emphasis is placed upon the achievements of individual Negroes during the period. The latter half of the book deals with the agencies that have since